

THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME I.

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TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

PAUL SEYMOUR,

Proprietor.

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation—No. 13.

In my last I made an extract from Hon. J. R. Underwood's Colonization Address delivered in Bowling-green in 1832. There are other sentiments expressed by the worthy gentleman to which greater publicity should be given. We quote from pages 10, 11.

"The habit of idleness generated in the master and mistress, by having their work performed by slaves, is inimical to their own happiness, and a great drawback upon the prosperity and improvement of the country. Sluggishness and idleness are antithetical to the tendency of slavery to con-

vert master and mistress, and their children, into consuming drones, who do nothing to increase the quantity of property in the country. The country, therefore, loses in its wealth just as much as their labor would produce, provided they were diligently employed in the practice of some art, or business, which creates property. If an idler lives on the products of three laborers, these must be deprived of some comforts or luxuries in order to support the drone. If the drone works as much as any of the three, they would all live more comfortably, because one fourth would be added to their productions. If half the population of a country live in idleness, and draw their support from the other half who labor, the comforts and luxuries of the laboring class will be diminished one half, owing to the burden of supporting the idlers; and this too, upon the supposition that they all fare alike. It is upon these principles that the slave is stunted, so that the master may abound in luxuries. The deplorable consequences resulting from a dependence upon slave labor, and the conversion thereby, of a large portion of our population into consuming drones, are shown with great clearness, by contrasting the condition of the slave with that of the non-slave-holding States. Take for example, the States of Ohio and Kentucky; the last was settled first. The territory of each is of the same extent, being in both 39,000 square miles; in salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, Kentucky has the advantage; in all other respects there is a vast difference in favor of Ohio. * * * Why is it that our younger sister has got the start of us? I think it may be traced to the existence of negro slavery among us, and her exemption from it; the mass of her population labor. There are no drones among them depending upon slave labor. If our 40,000 drones were to work and create property, instead of consuming it, we might exhibit to better advantage when contrasted with Ohio."

We commend these views to the serious consideration of the citizens of Kentucky. They are judicious. They were well-pondered before they were expressed. To use the honorable gentleman's appropriate term, are there no "drones" among us? Are they not dragging out a useless existence—doing nothing to enhance the prosperity, or increase the resources of the Commonwealth? Would not their emigration be advantageous to the interests of the State? Would not the Commonwealth felicitate itself on their removal? But why have we these "drones," these useless citizens who live upon the labors of others? Why is it that they presumptuously attempt to thwart the arrangement of Heaven according to which man is to "rest in the sweat of his face?" Why do they practically disjoin the terms "work" and "eat" when an Apostle inspired of God has conjoined them? The answer to these questions is to be found in the operation of the system of slavery. This is Senator Underwood's opinion, and it is the correct opinion. And what an evil slavery must be, creating as it does opposition to the appointment of God, paralyzing the energies, and diminishing the resources of the States in which it exists! The true doctrine is that labor is honorable; but slavery renders it disgraceful. Many seem to entertain the opinion that the Creator intended to degrade man by requiring him to labor. They forget that as soon as Adam was created he was placed in the "garden of Eden, to dress it, and to keep it." There was labor enjoined before the fall—before the eating of the "fruit of the forbidden tree" whose mortal wound death into the world and all our woe—before the creation of our mother Eve. Nothing required of man in his state of primeval integrity is disgraceful. Labor was required of him in that State. Therefore labor is not disgraceful. If this syllogism labors under any imperfection the writer is not aware of it.

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Extract of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

This document sets out with stating the number of men in service at any one time during the past year, which is 8,000. The difficulty of enlisting men has delayed the arrangements for employing cruisers on several stations. The force and operations in the Mediterranean are then spoken of, including the affair of the *Carnelia*. In this connection the Secretary speaks of privateering on the part of Mexico as inconsistent with the spirit of the age, resorted to as a means of revenue with a certain result of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of the civilized world.

The force on the coast of South America, the squadron on the coast of China, that on the Pacific, the operations in California, the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the loss of the brig *Somers* near Vera Cruz are next severally dwelt upon with special praise of Com. Perry. In connection with the lost, the assistance rendered by the British, French and Spanish ships of war anchored near, is spoken of in the highest terms. The medals, which by act of Congress are to be presented to the officers and men who risked their lives on that occasion, will be transmitted as soon as Com. Perry shall have procured and communicated their names.

The Secretary urges an increase in the number of Assistant Surgeons. He also recommends an allowance to Naval officers collecting duties in Mexican ports of one per cent. on the sum collected. In the

Gulf of Mexico between thirty and forty thousand dollars have been collected; the amount collected in the Pacific is not known. Of the vessels captured in the Gulf a good many have been valued, taken over as prize-money to the captors as soon as they shall have been legally condemned by the District Court of Louisiana. Those taken in the Pacific have been condemned by a Prize-Court there organized, but no prize-money is to be distributed till the proceedings of the Court have been revised by the Department.

The extension of our laws over Oregon Territory and the establishment of Courts with Admiralty jurisdiction is recommended. The voyages of the *Jamestown* and *Macedonian* are next spoken of. Mr. Uriah Brown's liquid fire has been tried with the \$10,000 appropriated, but his shot-proof steamship has not. The liquid fire is not approved. The estimates of the next year are spoken of in the following paragraphs, which we quote:

I have the honor to present, herewith, the Reports from the several Bureaus of Construction, Equipment and Repair, of Ordnance, and Hydrography of Yards and Docks, of Provisions and Clothing, and of Medicine and Surgery, with estimates in detail for the several branches of the Naval service for the next fiscal year. They are based on the employment, pending the war, of ten thousand men, as allowed by law, and a number of vessels in commission requiring their services. These reports present a gratifying exhibit of the condition of the public works and of the public property subject to the control and direction of the Navy Department—and the estimates have been prepared and revised with a careful desire to ask for nothing which is not necessary to the public interest, I respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the suggestions made by the experienced, able and faithful officers at the head of the Bureaus.

The gross amount estimated for is ten millions three hundred and sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars. The amount appropriated for the current fiscal year is \$10,652,636 10. The estimates now presented include an item of \$1,200,000, to complete the four war steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of March last, an increase of the appropriation under the head of contingent enumerated, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the prosecution of the work on the dry dock at New York. The reasons for these appropriations are given in the reports, and, I presume, will be satisfactory. There are other objects estimated for, requiring an inconsiderable expenditure, which seem to me to be necessary for the efficient discharge of the public duties devolved on the Department. Of the appropriations made for the current year the unexpended balances, will, without doubt, prove adequate to all the wants of the service.

I deem it not inappropriate to the occasion, as illustrating the expenditures of the Navy Department since the commencement of the Mexican war, to present a comparative statement of appropriations and expenditures for the three last years, under the heads of appropriation of "pay," "contingent," "increase and repair," "provisions and clothing," and "surgeons' necessities and appliances." These may be denominated the variable appropriations and will show, the increase of expenditure, during the war, over that of a corresponding period in time of peace.

This comparison exhibits the following result:

Appropriation—Available Expenditure—	For year ending June 30, 1845.	For year ending June 30, 1846.	For year ending June 30, 1847.
Pay	1,845,358,815 71	1,854,431 28	3,813,333 79
Contingent	1,047,525,998 00	1,264,088 02	5,371,514 50
Increase and repair	1,847,643,519 00	7,961,733 48	5,335,416 56

And of the expenditure for increase and repair during the past year, three hundred and forty-five thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars have been paid for fifteen vessels, storehouses, steamers, of suitable draft of water, purchased and sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

The four war steamers authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1847, are rapidly building. The models, tonnage and machinery were adopted on the report of a mixed board of naval officers, constructors and engineers. The contracts for the transportation of the mail, in steamers between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, and from Havana to Chagres, have been made with Messrs. Collins and Sloop in compliance with the act of Congress. The carriage of the mail monthly from Panama to Oregon has been assigned to the lowest bidder. The Secretary says:

Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, was determined on as the Northern terminus of the route, with a right of changing it reserved to the Department, and the law was construed to require a mail to be transported from one point to the other within thirty days. The distance is more than three thousand miles, and the winds and currents known to be such as to render it impracticable to perform the required service in sail vessels. It was, therefore, determined to employ steamers. The great distance at which the service is to be performed, the heavy expenses which must be incurred by the contractors in providing, on the Pacific coast, the necessary ships and materials for repair, the indispensable fuel and depots for coal, induced me to adopt the term of ten years as the duration of this contract, which has been adopted by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts. But to guard myself against the reproach of exceeding the authority which it was the intention of Congress to confer, a clause is inserted in the contract, reserving to Congress the right to annul the contract at the approaching session, if it shall be deemed proper or expedient to do so.

The contracts require the vessels to be ready for sea in October and November of the year 1848, and the right of pay will commence with the commencement of the performance of the mail service stipulated. The annual compensation under the contract will be:

To E. K. Collins,	\$355,000 00
To A. G. Sloop,	290,000 00
To Arnold Harris,	199,000 00

vessels will be constructed in the most skillful manner, which may be used as war steamers, and will be available for national purposes on any emergency.

The contracts stipulate that a mail agent, to be appointed by the Postmaster General, shall be placed and maintained on board. But as the contract is made with this Department, and the payments will be made from the Treasury, on bills approved here, unless otherwise directed, it may be a question whether the law sufficiently provides for the regulation and collection of postage by the Post Office Department, and how far such receipts would be applicable to the payment of these contractors. I respectfully submit that the necessary legal enactments on the subject may be made by Congress.

The Secretary asks Congress to make an appropriation for these contracts and to approve or annul the term for which they have been made.

The Observatory is in successful operation. The refunding of \$2,379 20 duties on instruments imported for its use is asked for. The Superintendent was to have a salary of \$3,000, but owing to a clerical error in the act prescribing the salary, he has as yet only received his pay as a Navy Lieutenant. The necessary enactment is asked for.

At the Naval School 90 Midshipmen are in attendance; the school is doing well and an excellent thing. An increase of the number of Midshipmen in the Navy to 400 is recommended, making two for each representative in the House.

The full number of Marines authorized by the act of last March have not been appointed. As the additional corps is serving on land and for the war only, they ought to have bounty land given to soldiers. The corps has served with distinction in Mexico, and is entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The system of disbursing money and supplies in the Navy is a good one, and works well. The measures taken for the construction of floating docks at Philadelphia, Kittery and Pensacola will be made the subject of a special report.

Pius IX.

Cardinal Mastar Ferretti was elected Pope, June 16th, 1846, and assumed the title of Pius IX. He entered upon a course the reverse of that which his predecessor had pursued. He went through the streets on foot, which the five preceding Popes had never done. He preached, which no Pope had done before for three hundred years. He sought the society of men of talents and information, and spent much time with them, and with the officers of the government, discussing projects of reform. He gave audiences without the ordinary ceremonies, and appointed days on which the meanest subject could have free access to his person. Nor were these tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an honest desire to be acquainted with the wants of his people, that he might relieve them. A common soldier brought him a loaf of miserable bread, and said: "It was a fair sample of their rations. Pius took the loaf, and laid it on the plate of the minister of war, whom he had invited to dinner, and as the astonished functionary turned pale, charged him with the fault. After that he went through the barracks, found 4000 loaves of a similar character, which he distributed to the poor; he degraded the minister, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each soldier money to buy bread for himself."

On the 16th July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the first great public act of his administration, in a decree of amnesty for political offences, which restored to liberty, their country, their homes, and the rights of citizenship, the victims of previous tyranny, to the estimated number of 6,000. Many of them were in great poverty, and a subscription was started in Rome for their relief. Marini, Governor of the city, represented to the Pope that a dangerous political mob had prompted the movement. The Pope called for the subscription paper, put down his own name for 100 and Marini's for 10 scudi, and ordered it to be handed around amongst the nobility. Renzi, the leader of an insurrection at Rimini the previous year, called on him to return thanks for the restoration of his liberty, and was received as a son rather than a rebel, and during a long and affectionate conversation Pius took from his desk a copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamation, and said that although parts of it were wrong, it contained many useful suggestions, of which he should avail himself. Galetti another rebel leader, who had been in prison three years, presented him a memoir on the reforms which were needed in the law of mortgages, and received in return a medal of honor. This conduct showed that he sympathized with the motives and actions of the political offenders, as well as with their sufferings. He in fact put himself at the head of the reform party, and set himself busily at work to bring about those very changes which a few months before it was treason to think of. "My people," said he, laying his hand on the New Testament, "may expect justice and mercy from me, for my only guide is this book."

He sent out circulars to the governors of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the temporal and religious condition of the people, and the methods of improving them, and especially with regard to the diffusion of education, and the establishment of a military school for poor boys at Rome. With the same object, he re-instituted a board of education, which had been first established by Leo X., but never called together since his time. He appointed a number of committees, partly ecclesiastical and partly of learned laymen, each charged with the investigation of some subject which concerned the public welfare and the drawing up of plans for meliorating the condition of the people. Among these subjects were the following: Reform of the criminal and civil code, the commission on which have already reported in favor of a trial by jury—Suppression of vagrancy—Improvement of forests and rivers—Construction of rail-roads—The condition of the Jews in Rome—The tariff on imports—The duties upon salt and other articles of home production—The sanitary condition of towns, and the erection of gas works. He proposed also to his council the abolition of capital punishments, and the secularizing of the State offices, which had

long been monopolized by the clergy. The cardinals who composed this council were some of them shocked at the inflexible radicalism of the Holy See, and one of them told him that if he did not alter his system, the people would demand a constitution. "And why," was the answer, "should I not accede to their desire, if a constitution is necessary to the welfare of my subjects?"

Such an answer did not satisfy the uneasy dignitaries, and a conspiracy was formed, but his authors were discovered, the council abolished, and one appointed in its place, composed of simple prelates with a single cardinal for president; and now that also has given way to a body composed partly of laymen. Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and especially that of Austria, which made energetic protest, gathered armies, fomented insurrections, and even marched her troops into the Papal territory. Amidst all these difficulties, added to those which are inseparable from such an immense labor of reform as Pius IX. marked out for himself, is not wonderful that he has been obliged to defer the execution of some projects till a more favorable season, and to even recede slightly in one or two points from positions already taken. In these cases, however, he has shown the sincerity of his intentions, by making, as far as possible, real concessions to liberty, and only formal concessions to despotism. Thus in regard to the censorship of the press, a point on which the restraints of Austria are supposed to have been especially urgent, the subjects of the Pope were greatly disappointed by the language of the decree which he issued, mitigating but slightly the severity of previous laws, and equally gratified, by the character of the new censors, who had been selected from the ranks of literary men of known liberality. The execution of the law has been so satisfactory, that the number of newspapers in Rome has trebled under its influence, and that of other publications doubled, so that the whole number of periodicals is now not far from 30.

Be the intentions of the new Pope what they may, he has managed both his private conduct and public acts, as to gain the unbounded confidence of his people, and produce such good conduct, order, and quiet among them as to astonish even his best friends. The number of offences committed against person or property in Rome, in June, 1846, was 500; in July 340, in August 386, in September 200, and in October 112.

The following is a list of reforms actually accomplished:

A reduction of the tariff on imported cotton goods one quarter, and on woolen and mixed goods one half. A reduction of the internal duties on salt and some other articles of universal consumption. The concession to private companies of four lines of proposed rail-roads, having a total length of nearly 400 miles.

The 6000 Irish Swiss soldiers were sent home and national and civil guards organized in their stead.

The publication of a law journal with the proceedings in the Courts of Justice has been authorized.

The learned men are permitted to attend the Italian Scientific Congress, which the previous Pope had forbidden their doing. The ghetto, that miserable part of Rome in which the Jews have hitherto been confined, is thrown open, and they are allowed to live elsewhere. Some special taxes which they labored under are removed, and to insult a Jew is now a criminal offence severely punished. The law concerning the liberty of the press was so altered that the censors must hereafter be laymen.

A municipal council has been granted to the city of Rome, to be composed of a hundred persons, of whom sixty-four are to be proprietors, thirty-four to be men of business, and only four ecclesiastics. This is a legislative body, and from itself it chooses an executive body of nine, who serve without pay. A resident Council of State has been convened, consisting of one member from each province of the Papal territory, two from Bologna, and four from Rome, twenty-four in all, besides a cardinal as president. This body is to deliberate and advise about all national affairs, and is almost a legislature. These councils are not elected by the people, yet their organization goes a great way towards recognizing the principles of the popular representation.

With regard to purely ecclesiastical matters, the Pope has projected none but moral reforms. He has exhorted the religious orders to purity, the clergy to preaching with simplicity, and forbidden the ecclesiastics of Rome to attend the theatre. One of his last acts, is a letter to the Irish prelates, admonishing them to have nothing to do with the colleges which the British Government proposes to establish in Ireland. The precise ground of this measure we have no opportunity to describe. This is an outline of the principal measures already adopted by the new Pope. They give him a just claim to the sympathy and praise of all enlightened philanthropists.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Foreign News—Continued.

We had barely time last week, owing to the flood, to give a sketch of the *Britannia's* news. It is too important to be thus summarily disposed of.

The panic is over in Great Britain, and the pressure less severe. Yet it is still so pressing, as to render Parliamentary action necessary, not only as regards immediate difficulties, but in reference to a monetary system, capable of meeting the crisis which occurred in the Spring and Autumn.

Parliament met on the 18th. The Speaker of the House, Charles Shaw Lefevre, was elected without opposition. No intimations of Lord John Russell's course are given. He has the nerve to propose, and attempt to carry out, a system of measures which shall seek to give relief to England, and quiet Ireland. But the difficulty with him, is not seems to us, that he will be thorough in nothing—and that, wanting the will to command, and the power to awe, he will fail in satisfying this country, or retaining the full support of this party, or of Parliament. He has to grapple with great themes, when none but a great mind could dispose of them successfully. He has to combat a sturdy spirit of progress, when none but a man of intrinsic and majestic power could control it. There are the currency and its monopoly, coercion in Ireland, and the rights of tenants, education, the poor, a new tax arrangement, &c., &c. We fear, in all these matters, and others connected with them, that

Lord John Russell will not be the man for the hour.

IRELAND seems to grow worse and worse.

The Lord Lieutenant had issued a proclamation to repress outrage, in the form of a circular to the Lieutenants of counties. The robberies of arms, and night attacks, in Limerick and Clare, the assassinations in Tipperary, Kings County, and Roscommon, are attributed, not to want, but to bad men. The well-disposed, if suffering, will be helped; their co-operation is asked. As all classes are interested in repressing crime, Lord Clarendon appeals earnestly to the industrious and virtuous to second his efforts to preserve peace.

Three murders, and some dozen outrages, are recorded in the Tipperary paper. "Tipperary," says one Journal "marches from atrocity to atrocity. Every act of barbarism is followed by another still more outrageous. On the 10th November, a land agent, and his brother-in-law, were shot before night fall within sight of his house. On Thursday, the 11th, a gauger, Smith, was murdered. On Friday the 12th, a party went to one Ryan's, and told him to prepare for instant death. A man named Tucker was with him. Ryan threw Tucker between him and his assassins. They separated them, and a gun was levelled at their victim. His wife threw herself forward, and received the contents in her left breast. She fell and died instantly. The assassins fled. Ryan was built to Sir M. Barrington. We could fill our whole paper with accounts of murders, outrages, robberies, &c. &c.

The constabulary and military are to be increased, and an energetic effort made to protect life and property. But it is agreed on all hands, that something must be done, and the Irish Council (a body composed of members of Parliament and others) propose, by way of providing food now, and securing it hereafter, first, a property tax on Irish proprietors, and to give no relief to able bodied men, except in exchange for labor; second, a law giving to tenants the value of their improvements, with tenant-right, and checks on sub-letting, encouragement of flax culture, fisheries, and increase of the currency. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said Ireland was unanimous as to tenant-right—and proceeded to show, that it could not endanger the rights of property, and that Ireland, with the legislative reforms proposed would be free, peaceable, and prosperous. This is his calculation as to Ireland's productiveness:

Ireland contains—14,000,000 arable acres—4,000,000 waste lands. Suppose five years rotation of cropping, two fifths of the 14,000,000 arable acres would be annually in corn—an area of 5,600,000 acres; put the produce at 17 cwt. to every statute acre—and the yield would be 4,700,000 tons. The population of Ireland is 5,000,000. This would allow 12 cwt. to every man, woman and child—or stating each family at five, would give three tons to every family in the kingdom. This calculation relates to corn alone, showing that twice the amount that is needed could be raised upon a portion only of the arable land; when to this was added, what might be grown on the remainder, three fifths, for the support of man or cattle, the extent of the productiveness of Ireland would be realized.

Another view Mr. Crawford presented.

Suppose by any stimulus the owners or occupiers of land could be induced to spend one penny on each acre—this would put in circulation at once £14,000,000—give 13 pence a day to 772,000 persons, which, each representing a family of five and a half, would support 4,000,000 persons. Yet Ireland with these resources, and the power to help herself, was starving, in part, for food from stunted productions; no employment given large portions of her people; and immense bodies of arable land left untenanted and uncultivated.

As to "tenant right he thus speaks:—

His (Mr. Crawford's) object was to show, by what he was about to say, that tenant-right would not endanger the rights of property. On the contrary, that it was the only means by which the rights of property could be effectually and substantially secured. The sacred rights of property, he would not touch. He would not touch the rights of property which could be regarded as sacred too. What had been the origin of all property except labor? What, except labor, created property of every description? And how, he would ask, could they talk of the sacred rights of property, if they refused to secure what were the foundations of all property, namely, the rights of labor? He would put it to them whether the true under which he most cordially and originally conferred had not been violated, whether it had not been grossly violated throughout the whole of Ireland, with some few exceptions.

It was his opinion, that if, through the means of a fair and proper measure of tenant-right, the security of the rights of labor were recognized, an impetus would be given to improvement such as would meet all the requirements of the country, and there seemed to be no other way to do it.

It did appear to him to lay the foundation for a fair and final decision of the tenant-right (hear, hear). It lay for "a law to secure an equitable tenant-right in the country, and value created in, and superadded to, the soil, by the industry, skill, and labor of the tenant, and which shall give legal right to full compensation for the whole value, and all improvements made by the tenant, whose labor, skill, and industry, and who, under his tenure, and which will enable every tenant who may wish to relinquish his occupancy, to sell the same to the highest and most eligible purchaser." In all and every part of this definition of tenant-right he most cordially concurred (hear, hear). He did not mean to contend that this system of tenant-right alone would bring about such a change as they could desire to see. The people would require to be instructed in proper methods and systems of agriculture, model schools would have to be established, and other means taken to enlighten the people; but properly regulated tenant-right would give a stimulus to improvement hitherto unknown.

There were other means wanting to push forward the property of the country. The landlords of Ireland had been too much favored by the Parliament; this had the effect of increasing their extravagance, and the fact was, that they now were incapable of doing what they ought, even if they were so inclined. It would be necessary for Government to take a bold step in this matter, and facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland (hear, hear). He had no dependence in life save in the proprietorship of land, and it would be a strange thing if he would seek to promote a measure that he thought would have the effect of deteriorating the value of his own property, or allow him but a poor remnant of it to leave his family after him.

In the midst of moaned pressure in England trouble in Ireland, and discontent in Scotland, the reform spirit was progressing boldly and rapidly. The action against the connection of church with State, was most general. Lectures are being delivered all over the realm. The ablest dissenters were busy in diffusing or defending their views. At Leeds, Halifax, Manchester, Liverpool, &c., &c. very large meetings had been held. The grounds taken were, that the church property is public property, that the church had nearly become a lumber-house, into which the aristocracy threw their dependents, that it was no part of Christianity to tax a people when want was felt, or to own property when poverty existed, certainly no part of it

to do this against the convictions of those who were taxed. At some leisure moment, we will present the dissenters' views at length. Sufficient to say, that they are agitating with effect, and that the Anti-State-Church Association bids fair to win the day. It is very stirring and eloquent in its appeals; it tells the English people—

The work that should to-day be wrought, Do not till to-morrow; The help that should within be sought, Scorn from without to borrow. Old maxims these, but stout and true, And speak with trumpet tone, To do at once what is to do, And trust yourselves alone.

FRANCE still grows. The King and Ministry have their loan of 250 million of francs, and have some 1850 pieces of artillery stored away in the castle of Vincennes and Fort of Alfort. The Council-General of Paris have declared that the electoral law should be amended, meanwhile, and Reform Banquets have been celebrated at Avesnes, Linc, Bernay, Bessiers, &c. Thus goes the fight. Royalty says build forts, and man them, make cannon, and mount them, and all will be safe. Reformers answer, a fig for your arms, and armed men, give us enlightened opinion, and we can scatter them, and batter down your strong citadels as if they were so much chaff. Old King Philippe is alarmed. He shakes amid his soldiery. The Reformers are glad at heart, and confident—yet awe—not a drop of blood—not an atom of treasure—but larger rights and a surer happiness we must and will have. And the day will be theirs. The Old King cannot help it.

SWITZERLAND, if the accounts are to be relied on, is involved in civil war. We cannot help thinking, that diplomacy will prevent, or intervention arrest it, if it be legal. Switzerland is the battle-ground of liberalism on continental Europe. Germany looks to Switzerland with great hope. In freedom, and every essential progress, the German portion is far in advance of the nations around it. There the free, but exiled spirits, of other lands, found a home. While in Germany the bayonet slept, or the dagger slumbered, in social, political or religious enquiry, in that part of Switzerland men spoke what they thought. That Austria, under these circumstances, that Louis Philippe, should seek to crush this free-spirit, and leave no escape, is all natural enough; and nothing will prevent the attempt but the fear of England. If England has said there shall be no intervention, we incline to think there will be none. The Despot of Europe are afraid of war. They want no agitation, not even the agitation which successful war creates.

We do not go into details of Swiss movements. The report is, that the first blood was shed on the 3d, at St. Gothard—that it was taken by the infantry and artillery of Uri and Lucerne, and retaken by the Tessinians—that Fribourg was to be bombarded on the 15th and 16th. Of the result of the war, if it goes on, we may speak with some certainty. The Diet, or Liberals will subdue the lowlands and their towns; the mountain fastnesses, inhabited by clans, by men of prodigious physical strength, narrow prejudices, and great ignorance will be harder to overcome. If England has not taken the strong ground represented, the next news we shall hear will be of foreign interference, provided diplomacy fails to stop the civil war.

Italy has taken one step forward. Piedmont, Tuscany and Rome, have formed an Italian confederation union, and invited the King of Naples, and the Duke of Modena to join it. The greatest freedom of Trade is the basis of it. King Charles Albert is a reformer, and is as popular as a public man well can be in his dominions. Letters from Genoa of the 5th inst. give an account of his enthusiastic reception in that city. At the gates, the local authorities, accompanied by about 50,000 persons, received his Majesty with repeated cries of "Long live Charles Albert, the reforming Prince."

Among other interesting demonstrations by the people, the following incident occurred. The American Minister, Mr. Wickliffe had stationed himself about half way between Turin and Moncalieri, in order to salute the King. No sooner did the immense multitude which followed the royal carriage perceive the American Minister, than they made the air ring with cries of "E viva gli Stati Uniti!" "E viva America!" "E viva il Ministro della grande Repubblica!" "Long live the United States!" "Long live America!" "Long live the minister of the great republic!" The cry thus commenced was taken up and continued by this vast assemblage of the people of Piedmont, extending from Turin to Moncalieri, a distance of three miles. It is computed that between one and two hundred thousand people were in the procession.

Letters from Naples of the 30th ult. state that the insurrection is at an end.

The latest news states that blood had been shed at Fivizzano. The Moderates were the aggressors. The latter arrested without knowing why, the sergeant major of the Tuscan carabinieri. The multitude took his part. The Moderates fired upon the people, killed one and wounded several. Upon this all the citizens flew to arms, and a skirmish ensued which was going on at the time of the departure of the courier.

AUSTRIA has resolved not to give up Ferrara. Count Feretti will not resign.

The French Ambassador at Naples had committed suicide.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATER FROM BERNARD.—It is said, in a letter to the Christian Chronicle, dated August 12, that Dr. and Mrs. Judson had permission to proceed to Ava, and were preparing to go, when by return from Maulmain, they learned that remittances from the board were one thousand rupees (about five hundred dollars) short of meeting necessary demands; which left for their support only seven hundred rupees a month; hence they must wait to return to the Maulmain until more funds came. There had been much sickness in Rangoon; Dr. Judson and the children had been very ill. Spies were set upon them, and their disciples no longer dared congregate for worship. Mrs. Judson says, "We do not feel that our coming has been in vain—we go not back to Maulmain empty handed; the two young men the Doctor baptized here go with us to pursue studies in reference to preaching the everlasting gospel to their benighted countrymen."

MEASURE PROPOSED.—The Synod of Mississippi, at its last meeting, adopted the following minute:

In view of the present relations of our government with Mexico, and of the door that is being opened for the missionary efforts, by means of subpretexts, tract and Bible distribution, and for the preaching of the gospel in the valley of the Rio Grande, and in many of the parts and cities of Mexico:

Resolved, That the Synod do, and it hereby does respectfully memorialize the Board of Foreign Missions to take into special consideration, the propriety of embracing in their field of operations such parts of Mexico, as may be opened by the American armies.

And furthermore, That Synod also recommends to the consideration of the Board of Domestic Missions, the establishment of a mission or missions, in the territory of Oregon.

MISSIONS.—From recent reports it appears

that the number of laborers in Foreign Missions connected with the American Board is upwards of 520; with the American Baptist Missionary Union, upwards of 360; with the British Wesleyan Missionary Society, about 1,170 of all grades.

The American Board have been, for two or three years, seeking a Physician for their Mission at Madras, in India, and up to this time, without success.

TAKING THE VEIL.—The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph states that three young ladies, two of them natives of that city, recently received the white veil in the Convent of Notre Dame. Also, that a very accomplished lady, one of those who have been educated in the East, and sent to the West under the patronage of Gov. Slade, having recently joined the catholic faith, will shortly commence her novitiate in the same institution.

CHRISTIANS OF THE LEBANON.—The Sultan has expressed to the Pope his desire that the protection of the Christians of the Lebanon should be under the direction of a representative of the Holy See. The Pope at once complied and re-established the office of Patriarch of Jerusalem. He has appointed to the dignity a simple priest, for the last eight years a missionary to Persia.

UNIVERSITY IN TEXAS.—From a statement in the New York Recorder, it appears that the Baptists have in Texas, what is called the Baylor University. It is located at Independence, Washington county, is under the presidency of Rev. H. L. Graves, and has one hundred students.

THE JEWS.—A Congress of reformed Israelites were to meet in the course of the last month, in Berlin, Prussia, to discuss questions relative to the exterior worship, and to the reforms of which Judaism may be susceptible, in accordance to the wants of the age.

BAPTISM OF THREE CHINESE.—Three Chinese youths, brought to England by Rev. Mr. Legge, were lately baptised in Huntley, and admitted to the Independent church.

NEW BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Colombo, four Episcopal sees are to be created, and six new sees formed; so that there will be ten Indian Bishops, instead of four.

Treasurer's Annual Report.

The Secretary of the Treasurer's Report is longer than the

